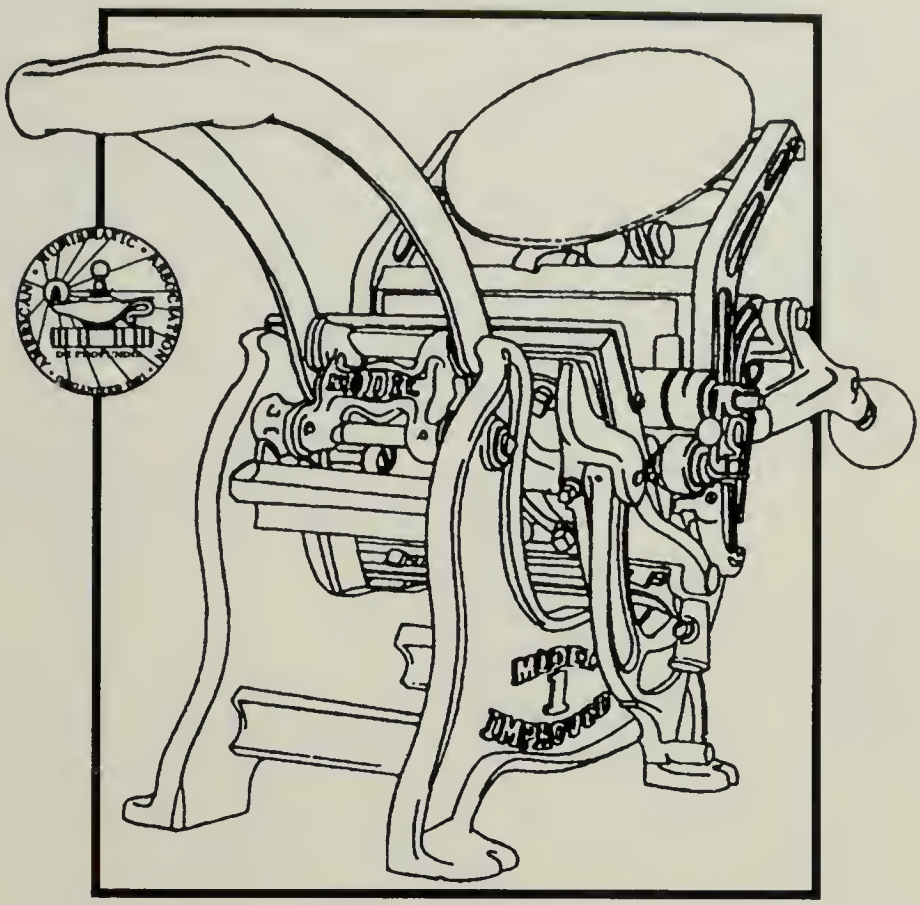
Quarterly Journal of the
Central States Numismatic Society

AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



FIRST PLACE

Outstanding Regional Numismatic Publication

1997

CENTRAL STATES
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Centinel

Fall 1997
Volume 45, Number 3

the centinel

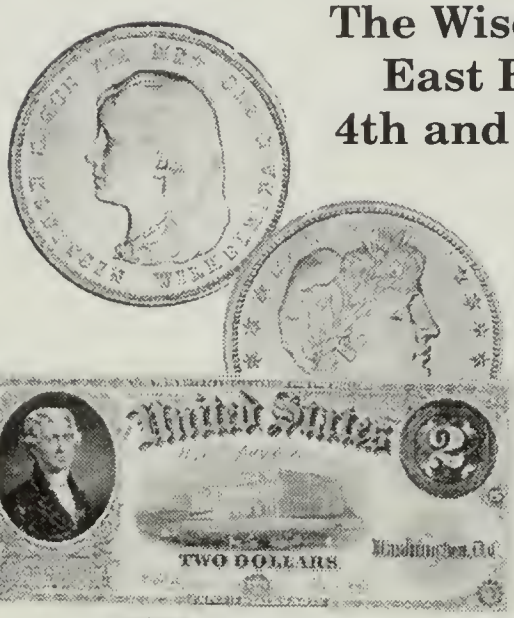
Sponsored by NUMISMATIC NEWS

Milwaukee Calling.....

17th Annual MidAmerica Coin Expo

Friday - Saturday
June 26-27, 1998

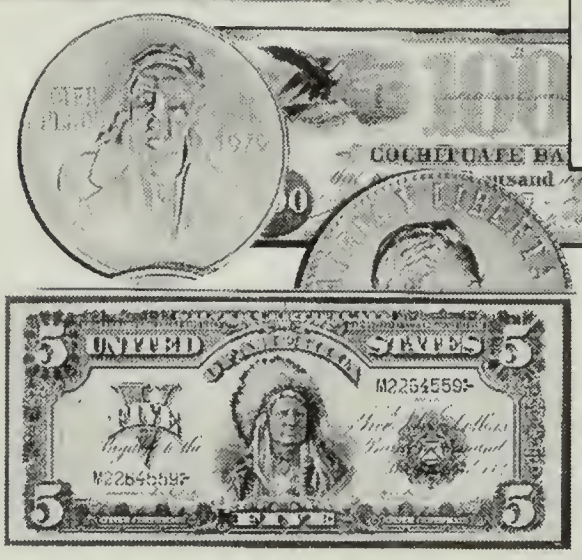
The Wisconsin Center
East Exhibit Hall
4th and Kilbourn Sts.



★ 175 Booth Bourse
★ Educational Exhibits
★ Society Programs and Meetings

Convention Hours:

Thursday, June 25	10AM-6PM
($25 Professional Preview Day)	
Friday, June 26	10AM-6PM
Saturday, June 27	10AM-6PM



Bourse Applications:

Kevin Foley
P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201
(414) 481-7287
FAX (414) 481-7297

Hotel Reservations:

Hyatt Regency $89S/$99D	(414) 276-1234
The Milwaukee Hilton $99	(414) 271-7250

The MidAmerica Coin Expo is sponsored by Heartland International Tradeshows, Inc., in cooperation with Krause Publications, the world's largest publisher of hobby periodicals, including Numismatic News, World Coin News and Bank Note Reporter.

the centinel

Official Publication/Central States Numismatic Society

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About the Cover – *The Centinel* Wins Award

The Centinel has been recognized as the outstanding regional numismatic publication by the American Numismatic Association. CSNS Editors Karen and Jim Jach received the first place award.

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Articles for *The Centinel* to: .....The Editors
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Presidential Commentary

John Wilson

It is with deepest regret and sadness that I have to report the death of George D. Hatie, on June 26th, in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, at the age of 87. George was a CSNS Past President and served for many years as our legal counsel. We lost a true friend and outstanding numismatist who dedicated his life to advancing the hobby. You will find more information about this great individual in the following pages.

I am very happy and pleased to report that our Editors, Karen and Jim Jach, have won the American Numismatic Association Best Regional Publication award. This makes three years in a row that our quarterly publication, *The Centinel*, has won this coveted award. Once again, on behalf of the CSNS Board and membership, I want to congratulate our outstanding Editors for a job well done. Keep the articles coming and maybe next year we can repeat this great honor.

You will find in this issue a "Call for Nominations," for Officers and Board Members. This announcement and instructions will be found elsewhere in this issue. This announcement is required to appear in the Fall edition of *The Centinel*. It is done in this issue so our members have time to decide who they want to nominate for either Secretary/Treasurer, Governor, Vice President or President for the Spring election. Ten Governor positions will be open. In order to be nominated for President you have to have served on the Board for at least one term. If you would like to serve our great organization on the Board just ask a member friend (or any member in good standing) to nominate you. Our rules don't allow Junior members to nominate anyone for the Board.

The new Officers and Governors will be sworn in at the banquet at the Milwaukee Spring Convention in April, 1998. Now is your time to get nominated for the position of your choice and get involved in the greatest organization in the country, the Central States Numismatic Society. The CSNS Board operates under its Constitution and By-Laws and other Rules and Regulations that have been set when we were organized or at past meetings held at conventions. If you want to be a member of this decision making team, get someone to nominate you. If you don't like the way the organization is being run – have someone nominate you and if elected you can lobby to change it. Send your nominations to our Secretary/Treasurer Jerry Lebo. His Secretary's report will have more information regarding this.

When you read this, our Fall CSNS 97, Illinois Numismatic Association (ILNA) hosted convention will be history. I know that General Chairman and ILNA President Kermit Wasmer and his hard working Board and Committee have worked long hours to make this a milestone event. More will be reported on this convention in my next message.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin will be the site of our next Spring convention. The dates are April 23-26, 1998, and the event will be at The Wisconsin Center. We will have ANA Chief Judge Colonel Joseph Boling coming to Milwaukee to conduct a judging seminar. This would be your chance to sign up for the course and become a certified exhibit judge. If you need any information regarding bourse tables, exhibiting or whatever on this convention, write to our Secretary/Treasurer Jerry Lebo or Convention General Chairman Kevin Foley.

In order to promote our organization, some Board members have attended local, state,

regional and national shows during the past year and a half. Our hard working Secretary/ Treasurer, Jerry Lebo, will be representing us at the Fall Thanksgiving weekend show sponsored by Michigan State Numismatic Society in Dearborn, Michigan. He will also be attending the Florida United Numismatists convention in January, 1998. He will be promoting our organization and most importantly selling bourse tables for our Spring Milwaukee 98 show.

I want to thank Iola, Wisconsin based Krause Publication for their invitation to attend the "Day in the Country," held on June 30th, which celebrated their 45th Anniversary. This "milestone" event followed the KP Mid America Coin Expo held at the Wisconsin Center in Milwaukee. It was good to see a lot of CSNS members in attendance. Nancy and I had a great time as did everyone who attended.

I am happy to report that we have grown in membership during the past year or so. You are only as strong as the number of members and clubs you have. We can always use more members and clubs. If your local coin club doesn't belong to CSNS, ask them to join. Also, if you haven't signed up a new member, please help us by doing so as soon as you can. Applications are available from our Secretary-Treasurer.

My next message will bring you up to date on important items covered from our September, Harvey, Illinois Board Meeting.

Yours in Numismatics,
John Wilson, President

A Message from the Secretary

Jerry Lebo

By the time you read this, our fall convention in Harvey, Ill., will be history. Due to publishing deadlines, we won't be able to report on the events of this convention until our winter issue of *The Centinel*. However, at this writing, it appears a successful show has been lined up by the host Illinois Numismatic Association (Kermit Wasmer et al). The bourse was sold out six weeks prior to the convention. Kermit also had 10 educational programs lined up, along with some top exhibits, among other things.

Speaking of *The Centinel*, congratulations to Editors Karen and Jim Jach for again winning the ANA's contest for best regional publication. This is the third straight year for this prestigious honor.

Congratulations also are in order to CSNS President John Wilson for his re-election to the ANA Board of Governors.

Bourse applications for our spring convention were scheduled to go into the mail around Labor Day. If you're expecting one and don't have it by the middle of September, please contact me.

Our biennial election process is at hand. All of the elected board seats are up for grabs as usual: president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and 10 governors. (Legal counsel and editor are non-voting appointive seats.) All members, except juniors, are eligible to nominate candidates and run for office. You can't nominate yourself, but surely somebody else would be willing to do so if you want to run.

The month of October is set aside for nominations. They are to be mailed to me. I'll promptly notify the nominee, who must return a written acceptance to be eligible for the

ballot. Likewise, the nominee should send me a brief statement for publication in *The Centinel* that comes out in January. This is the procedure outlined in our bylaws. Don't send it directly to the editors. We need these to all go to one place to better coordinate things. Please try to keep statements reasonably brief: no more than two sheets, typed and double-spaced. The acceptance and statement must be in my hands no later than Dec. 1. Statements must be original. We won't reprint statements from past years.

Repeating: Oct. 31 is the deadline for nominations and Dec. 1 is the deadline for acceptances. These are hardfast deadlines with no exceptions.

Ballots will be mailed to you in February. Your ballot must be postmarked by April 5 or it won't count. As usual, the ballots will go to an accounting firm for counting. The results will be announced at the convention in Milwaukee.

Incidentally, there is also a referendum on the ballot this time. In question is whether we should continue providing pre-paid postage for the return election envelopes. About half of the ballots are not returned, meaning there is roughly $300 spent on postage that is not used. This would be an amendment to the bylaws, whose passage requires a simple majority from those voting. (Amendments to the constitution require two-thirds approval.)

As you probably already know, former CSNS President George Hatie died in Detroit late in June. George was CSNS president in 1970-72. He also served a number of years as our legal counsel and was active in ANA affairs. George was referred to as a "giant" in the hobby and obviously will be missed. We'll not dwell on his achievements in this space as his obituary appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Centinel.*

We also note the passing of Oliver Horton, a former CSNS secretary-treasurer. Oliver, who lived in Washington, Ill., joined CSNS in 1964 and held Life Membership No. 115. He was secretary from 1973 to 1976. Our condolences to his widow, Ruth, and the rest of the family.

Special thanks to special lady Patti Jagger for helping us find a number of "lost" members. Lost members are those for whom we have no current address.

The Numismatists of Wisconsin, at last report, were looking for an editor. After a number of years, Ruth Ann Phillips is stepping down as editor of the N.O.W. News. If you live in Wisconsin and are interested in the job, please contact Ruth Ann to find out more about this opportunity.

My first trip to Krause Publications in Iola, Wis., came this summer. It was an impressive visit. If you've never been there, give it a try the next opportunity you have.

Somewhere around 150 people attended "A Day in the Country," as Krause calls its periodic open houses. This one followed the Mid-American Coin show in Milwaukee at the end of June. The show is one of several sponsored by Krause and by most accounts was a successful endeavor.

Following the show, I overnighted with CSNS President John Wilson and wife Nancy in Milwaukee. We then made the 140-mile trip north to Iola on Monday.

The Krause complex, to say the least, is huge, employing somewhere around 400 people in a town of just 1,200. Numismatic News, World Coin News and Bank Note Reporter are just a few of many books and periodicals published by Krause. Numismatic News, of course, was Chet Krause's first attempt at publishing 45 years ago. Since then, his enterprise has expanded leaps and bounds.

In addition to touring the state-of-the-art main building, visitors were shown Krause's distribution center and a building that houses Chet's collection of antique vehicles,

(Continued on page 6)

Secretary's Report

(Continued from page 5)

ranging from cars to military equipment. Three of the cars were driven over to the tent set up to feed the visitors. Everybody gasped a bit when a World War II tank ground to a halt on the driveway. Several of the braver ones among us climbed onto the tank for a closer inspection. Others, including myself, settled for having our pictures taken in front of the tank.

It rained all morning but the weather broke for afternoon activities, including fishing, a boat ride, brewery tour and a golf outing. I opted for the golf outing, making up a foursome with Krause staffer Steve Hudziak and Milwaukee area dealers Bob Korosec and Russ Konig. (Our scores were not made public.)

I'll not try to recall a partial list of guests because I'd probably leave somebody out. Suffice it to say there were many familiar hobbyists in attendance.

Thanks to Chet, Cliff Mishler and the rest of the Krause staff for making this a most pleasurable day.

Iolan residents Rollie Finner and wife Betty are the voices of CSNS, so to speak (it's their voices you usually hear on the PA system at the spring conventions). Rollie sent me a list of "Seven Reasons Why Iola is the Ideal Site for the Next Convention" of CSNS.

Of course, this is all tongue in cheek as Iola, while the home of Krause Publications, is off the beaten path in north central Wisconsin. This is essentially the same "seven reasons" used in a facetious effort to attract an ANA convention some years ago.

A few excerpts:

Iola is served by a network of state and county roads and deer runways. One of the local restaurants has a gum ball machine. There is a Norwegian luau with Polish guitar music. You'll find an answering service at Echo Canyon. The village also has an understanding cop.

Actually, Rollie notes Iola has added a second policeman since the original version of the invitation was drafted. Hey, wait a minute! They've doubled the size of the police force! Is crime on the upswing in tiny Iola? Will we start calling it "Little Detroit?" Will dealers refuse to go there? Nah. I don't know for certain, but maybe they hired the second policeman because the first cop was lonely.

Jerry Lebo,
Secretary-Treasurer

Membership Applications

The persons named below have applied for membership in the Society. Each applicant will become a member in 30 days, unless a written objection to his or her application is received by the Secretary-Treasurer prior to that date.

REGULAR MEMBERS

7615	William Herzog	Saginaw MI
7618	Carl Neal	Swartz Creek MI
7619	Michael Kempken	Janesville WI
7620	George Schweighofer	Reynoldsburg OH
7621	James Loree	Kettering OH

7622	Richard Watts	Howard City MI
7623	Al Patterson	Grand Rapids MI
7624	David E. Nordman	Ann Arbor MI
7625	Don Chandler	Grand Rapids MI
7626	Marysville Coin Club	Marysville MI
7627	Flint Flying Eagle CC	Fenton MI
7628	Pat Barnes	Lansing MI
7629	Adele Vogel	Brookfield WI
7630	Kenosha Coin Club	Kenosha WI
7632	Gordon Lowery	Elmwood Park IL
7633	Meme Gaudyn	Elmwood Park IL
7634	Lake County Coin Club	Waukegan IL
7635	Al Boulanger	Ypsilanti MI
7636	Chip Droege	Hartland WI
7637	John Schindler	Ladysmith WI
7638	Leo May	Coral Gables FL
7639	Gregg Hoffmann	Santa Fe NM
7642	Steve Teal	So. Beloit IL
7643	James R. Barry	Hampstead NC
7644	Donald R. Zauche	Westminister MD

JUNIOR MEMBERS

7616	Andrew Smith	Phoenix AZ
7617	Andrew St. Maurice	Plover WI
7631	Chris Schell	Terre Haute IN
7640	Anna DeMers	Waukesha WI
7641	Tom DeMers	Waukesha WI

LIFE MEMBERS

641	Robert R. Kutcher	Lincoln NE
642	Jerry Briggs	Riverside CA

LOST MEMBERS

Burl Armstrong	Fort Madison IA
Angelo G. Johnson	Roseville MN

In Memoriam

The Board and membership of the Society join in extending our heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of the following members who passed away recently.

L 077	George D. Hatie	Detroit MI
L 115	Oliver W. Horton	Washington IL
L 151	Hy Brown	Mentor OH
R 2421	Leah Klein	Chicago IL

In Memoriam

GEORGE D. HATIE
1910-1997

George Hatie made an indelible mark on not just the Central States Numismatic Society, but the hobby in general. Hatie, a former CSNS President and legal counsel, died June 26 in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, at the age of 87. He also was involved in service outside the numismatic hobby. He served as President of the Michigan Humane Society, Honorary Vice President of the American Humane Association and also was on the boards of the Kidney Foundation of Michigan and the Girl Scouts of Metropolitan Detroit. His contributions in numismatics and other areas are immeasurable. Mr. Hatie was a numismatic collector, exhibitor, writer and club officer and worker. He was a collector of U.S. and ancient coins, numismatic books, tokens, paper money and postcards.

Mr. Hatie was born in Detroit, Michigan on March 11, 1910. Graduating from the University of Detroit Law School in 1933 he joined the Detroit, Cross, Wrock law firm in 1936 (he was made a partner in 1945), where he worked up to his passing. Joining CSNS in 1958 he held Life Membership No. 77. He served as our President from 1970 to 1972 and as our Legal Counsel from 1962 to 1988. Since no "Legal Counsel" is listed in past *Centinels* for the years George was serving on the Board, he probably was considered our organization's attorney. In 1965, he received the CSNS Medal of Merit, our highest honor. He also served on committees for past CSNS Detroit conventions.

Besides his CSNS service, George was very involved in the American Numismatic Association. Joining in April, 1948, he held Life Membership No. 310. From 1963 to 1967 he was an ANA Legal Counsel. He served as an ANA Governor from 1967 to 1973 when he was elected Vice President. Losing his first election for President in 1975, he returned as Vice President in 1977, and was elected President in 1979. In 1981, he returned as ANA Legal Counsel which position he held until his death.

He was also President of the Token and Medal Society, Michigan State Numismatic Society, Detroit Coin Club, Grosse Point Numismatic Society and the Lake Erie Exonumist Society. He also served on the United States Assay Commission in 1975. His numismatic service also included being on the Boards or Committees of the Society of

Paper Money collectors, Michigan State Numismatic Society, Paper Money Collectors of Michigan and the Penn-Ohio Coin Club. A TAMS medal was struck in his honor in 1972 by Medallic Arts Company (MACO).

CSNS President John Wilson said that George was one of the most hard working, intelligent, honorable and friendliest persons that he had ever met in the hobby or anywhere. He served with honor and dignity as our Legal Counsel and President for many years. It was only because of his age "and slowing down" as he told me in 1988, that he resigned as our long time legal counsel. An old quote for better daily living is: Yesterday's a canceled check, tomorrow's a promissory note and today is cash, spend it wisely. George lived everyday to its fullest and left a legacy that will live with all of us for all time.

His awards and honors were many. He received the Krause Publications Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1991, the ANA's Centennial year. He received the ANA Glenn Smedley Award in 1993; the Medal of Merit in 1992; the Lifetime Achievement Award in 1994; the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service in 1982; and in 1996 he was installed into the ANA Hall of Fame. He was also the recipient of numerous Best-In-Show awards at many conventions including CSNS.

Funeral service was held June 30, in Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan. Burial was in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Detroit. Representing Central States Numismatic Society at the funeral was CSNS Governor Robert Hatfield. This numismatic legend will be missed by his many friends in the hobby. Quoting Albert Einstein, "Only a life lived for others is a life worth while," personifies this gentleman and distinguished numismatist. Rest in peace, George, as your memory will always live in the minds of CSNS members and your many other friends from now to eternity.

Note to Club Officials

Interested in hosting a future CSNS Convention? It is not too early to begin thinking of the future! Submit your letter of invitation to the CSNS Secretary-Treasurer at your earliest convenience. Your request will receive the prompt attention of the Officers and Board of Governors.

Where are they now?

The following is a list of CSNS life members who have been added to our "lost" file during the past three years because mail sent to them was returned as undeliverable. If you know the whereabouts of any of these individuals, please contact the secretary so they can be returned to the active membership roster: Jerry Lebo, P.O. Box 841, Logansport IN 46947.

Harold E. Collins
Mark Davidson
Robert Dempsey
Les Durant
Edward Johns
Ronald Kurszewski
Jeffrey Morris Notrica
Harlie Lee Puckett
Joseph Sary
George Weingart

Call For Nominations

Article III, Section 5, of the Bylaws of Central States Numismatic Society provides that the President shall make a call for nominations of Officers in the Fall issue of *The Centinel*. All nominations must be made in writing and must be made by a regular or life member in good standing of the Society. Such nominations should be sent only to the Secretary of the Society, Jerry Lebo, P.O. Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947.

Any member in good standing may seek election to any office except that of President, which must be filled by a member who has served previously as an officer or governor. The President may not be a candidate for re-election to that office and no member may nominate himself or herself. All nominations should be submitted no later than October 31, 1997.

A report of nominations will be made in the Winter, 1997 issue of *The Centinel* and will include biographies of those members who accept nomination.

The Central States Numismatic Society has become one of the foremost numismatic organizations in the country only through the dedicated efforts of members who have been willing to work on behalf of and contribute to the Society. One meaningful way in which a member can render service to the Society is by holding office on the Board of Governors. I urge every member to consider and nominate those whom they feel would be well qualified to serve and guide your Society over the next two years.

Pursuant to Article III, Section 5, of the Bylaws of the Central States Numismatic Society, I hereby make an official call for nominations.

John Wilson
President

Future CSNS Conventions

1998—April 23–26 . . . . . .Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Jerry Lebo 219/753-2489; Fax 219/753-4379

1999—April 22–25 . . . . . .Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Jerry Lebo 219/753-2489; Fax 219/753-4379

2000—May 4–7 . . . . . .Minneapolis, Minnesota

Notice of Incorporation Into CSNS Region

The Committee on Geographical Expansion Study would like to entertain petitions from any state numismatic organizations that want their state to be incorporated into the CSNS Region. The states wanting to expand into the region would then be considered for board vote requiring a constitutional amendment and finally a vote of the current membership. Please submit requests to committee members Edward W. Rothberg or Brian E. Fanton, or directly to Jerry Lebo, Secretary.

HARRY W. BASS, JR. RESEARCH FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES NIP INDEXES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation was brought into existence in December of 1991. The purpose of the Research Foundation is to keep intact in perpetuity rare and very significant collections of U.S. Numismatics to the end that they will be available to serious numismatists for purposes of education and research.

The foundation announced in early February, 1996, the availability of a set of electronic indexes for numismatists, which can be searched through the Internet at http://www.hbrf.org. Called NIP, for the "Numismatic Indexes Project," these numismatic indexes provide any student or researcher an instantaneous way of locating what the scholarship of the past century has produced in major American numismatic periodicals. The indexes are in ASCII form and are made available free of charge to those interested in using this tool of research. Also under development are other areas of numismatic knowledge.

"Numismatic Literature" is a series published by the American Numismatic Society since 1946, listing publications and abstracts from around the world on a wide variety of numismatic topics. This 50 year span is being made available electronically (as time permits) for searching and research; the early years and the last several years are currently available, with more to come.

Other databases of numismatic information are also in process in order to make this a premiere numismatic internet site for research and information.

For further information about NIP or other projects, please contact the address below, or E-mail the HBRF care of either:

Harry Bass hwbass@hbrf.org or

Ed Dean eddeane@Cmpu.net

The Foundation presently owns over eight hundred items which are of significant interest to the scholar and student of United States Numismatics. The present collection consists of over two hundred fifty different specimens of large size U.S. paper currency, together with over five hundred United States pattern, experimental and trial pieces. The currency covers the period from the inception of U.S. currency at the beginning of the Civil War to the time it was withdrawn from circulation during the 1920s, at which time it was replaced by smaller bills.

The "Pattern" collection consists of an outstanding representation of this area of Numismatics, which is so important to the researcher for a full understanding of the evolution of American coinage. Many specimens are quite rare, and all are in exemplary condition.

Persons interested in further information about portions of the collections in pursuit of their numismatic research endeavors should check the internet site at http://www.hbrf.org or contact the Foundation office at 8333 Douglas Ave., Suite 1400, Dallas, Texas 75225, during normal office hours. One may call (214) 696-0584 for more information.

Jamaica's National Heroes In Coinage

by James R. Barry

The United States is not the first country to honor its national heroes on its coinage, and undoubtedly, will not be the last. However, around the world there has been a proliferation of national or state leaders to appear on the coins of the newly independent countries. The "hero" status of some of these leaders is unquestioned while others have been nothing more than sheer despots.

The Caribbean nation of Jamaica is one of the countries to recently honor what it considers some of its national heroes – leaders who they feel helped move their country toward independence or otherwise played a positive role in that period shortly after independence was achieved.

Originally discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to the New World in 1494, the island of Jamaica remained in Spanish control for 250 years. In 1655 a British expeditionary force sent the Spanish fleeing and Jamaica remained in British hands until 1962. Today Jamaica is a mixture of racial and ethnic strains. East Indians, Chinese, Caucasian and Black West Indians - mostly the descendants of former slaves brought by the original European settlers predominate the mix of people. Unfortunately, the original inhabitants, the Arawak Indians, are nowhere to be seen - except on the Jamaican coat of arms on the reverse of Jamaica's modern coins.

The history of Jamaica like many developing countries has been turbulent. Sometimes the turbulence is man-made and at others it is natural. In 1692, for example, a violent earthquake shook the port city of Port Royal. Originally considered the pirate capital of the New World and home port for the notorious Henry Morgan, Port Royal was completely devastated. Nearly half the city fell into the sea with at least 2,000 citizens killed. Even Henry Morgan's grave (he died in 1688) was presumably washed into the sea. While no hero, Henry Morgan appears on the obverse of a 1974 $10 silver coin of Jamaica in commemoration of 300 years since Sir Henry Morgan (knighted by Charles II for his bravery against the Spanish in the Caribbean) was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica. This rather flamboyant coin, like several other recent coins, was produced by the Franklin Mint. Unlike most United States commemoratives this coin was done in both copper-nickel and silver.

Most of the contemporary circulating coinage of Jamaica is struck at the British Royal mint and nearly all of the national heroes pictured on these coins are from the modern era. A principal exception would be Paul Bogle a "National Hero" whose likeness appears on the Jamaican ten cent piece. While emancipation of Jamaica's slaves had come in 1838, the wretched living conditions of the masses showed no visible improvement a generation later and there was much dissatisfaction with British rule of the island. Bogle, although a minor religious leader in a local Baptist church, had no formal education but had become increasingly concerned about the deteriorating conditions of his countrymen. Unfortunately the governor of that time, Edward John Eyre turned out to be a tyrant who not only seemed unconcerned about the living conditions of Jamaica's poor but refused to heed the calls for reform until open rebellion broke out in 1865 at Morant Bay. At first the rioters had success on their side until British forces were called in to quell the disturbance. The indiscriminate brutality dealt out to anyone remotely connected to the riots – and some who were not – eventually led

to the replacement of Eyre as Governor of Jamaica. However, Bogle had already been captured and hung for his part in the rebellion. It must be remembered that the basis of Jamaica's early economy was largely sugar cane and plantation owners had made extensive use of slave labor prior to Emancipation. Although attempts were made after 1838 to import indentured servants primarily from India and China, these had only marginal success and eventually the black workforce remained dominant in the cane fields. Today, most of these plantations have added other crops to sugarcane to remain productive. Some of these crops include citrus fruits, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and coconuts.

Marcus Garvey, another "National Hero," appears on the Jamaican five-cent piece. Born in Jamaica, Garvey emigrated to the United States where he sought to improve the lot of blacks everywhere. A charismatic speaker, it was Garvey who began the "Back to Africa" movement. Although he had spent time in jail in the United States, he eventually returned to his homeland in 1927. He continued to work for unity and improved worker conditions among the blacks. While he held minor elected office upon his return to Jamaica, his work on behalf of his countrymen has not been forgotten.

Many of the early plantations of Jamaica no longer exist as working plantations; however, some of the manor houses have been restored and are major tourist attractions today. Rose Hall Great House, an 18th Century manor house not far from Montego Bay, harbors a story of intrigue about a cruel white mistress whose husbands died under mysterious circumstances. Greenwood Great House built around 1790, also on the North Coast of Jamaica, was originally the home of the Barrett family (relatives of Elizabeth Barrett Browning). Along with its period antiques it is considered one of the best great houses in Jamaica.

One of the oldest working plantations in Jamaica today is Worthy Park. Originally started in 1670 in central Jamaica, it has continued to prosper throughout all the times of social and political unrest that have visited Jamaica since its founding.

Alexander Bustamente, a "National Hero" of Jamaica, is portrayed on the Jamaican one-dollar coin. Bustamente became Jamaica's first prime minister when independence was granted in 1962. He had founded the Jamaican Labor Party and, like others before him, had shown great concern for the working class. In a 1940's letter to the owners of Worthy Park, Bustamente threatened the owners to either work with him or he would see that the plantation had no workers when the time came to cut the sugarcane. Needless to say, an accommodation was arrived at! However, Bustamente's efforts had not all been so easily arrived at as when he was imprisoned after labor disturbances in 1938. His imprisonment was rather brief and eventually he was knighted by the British government.

Norman Manley, a "National Hero," appears on the five-dollar coin of Jamaica. Originally, a half-dollar size coin, this five dollar coin is now about the size of a United States five-cent piece. Although not as socialist leaning as his son, Michael, Norman Manley, a lawyer by profession, organized the People's National Party, and worked to make Jamaica a true democracy with a socialist tilt. He proved especially popular with the masses and served as Jamaica's premier prior to complete independence from Britain in the 1960's. In spite of well intentioned policies supported by Michael Manley's son while prime minister, Jamaica's economy has faced daunting problems with high unemployment, fluctuating markets for its crops and resources, especially bauxite. Even

so, most Jamaicans would agree that they have been well served by their "National Heroes."

Inflation in Jamaica has had its effect on the coinage that portrays Jamaica's "National Heroes." The once robust copper-nickel and brass coins have not only been significantly reduced in size (although the denominations remain the same) but the metal of the coinage has become primarily steel. Interestingly, the nickel-brass one dollar coinage portraying Bustamente was not only reeded in 1990-91, but was edge lettered as well. Thereafter, it is only reeded until the steel dollar coin appeared in 1995 without any reeding.

The legacy of Jamaica's national heroes is one of uncompromising vision towards improving the living conditions of the majority of Jamaicans.

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19th CENTURY UNITED STATES COMMEMORATIVE COINS:
Columbian Exposition Quarter and Half Dollars

by Akio Lis, YN

As early as 1884, the idea for a World's Fair to celebrate the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus was discussed. At the same time, many leaders in the United States desired to a have another world's fair in order to show off American industry and inventions. It was hoped that such a fair could attract international interest, as well as surpass the record attendance of the previous Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and the World's Fairs previously held in London and Paris.

Due to the desirability of holding such a fair, the eventual decision to hold this fair in Chicago was not made until 1890. It took four votes in the House of Representatives before Chicago was selected as the host city, ahead of New York, Washington and St. Louis. The enabling legislation also committed funds to help pay for the exposition, with a Board of Gentleman Managers created to oversee the construction and running of the exposition, and the appointment of a Board of Lady Managers to oversee women's exhibits and a Women's Building at the fair. The latter board was created only after an intense lobbying effort by Susan B. Anthony, as a means of publicizing women and their causes.

Invitations to other countries requesting their participation were sent by Pres. Benjamin Harrison on Christmas Day, 1890. Although many expositions celebrating United States accomplishments in the Industrial Age had been previously held, this was to be only the second to be officially sanctioned and supported by the United States government. The building of the Exposition began in the Spring of 1891 in the Jackson Park area of the southside of Chicago. Due to this late start and bad weather, it was decided to open the Exposition in May, 1893, although it was dedicated on October 12, 1892.

An Act of Congress signed into law on August 5, 1892 provided authorization for the minting of 5 million Columbian Exposition Souvenir coins, from metal supplied by melting obsolete silver coins, to be sold for $1.00 each as part of the federal government's contribution to help defray the fair's cost as stated below:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inaugurating the World's Columbian Exposition, authorized by the act of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety, to be held at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, there shall be minted at the mints of the United States, silver half dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed five million pieces, to be known as the Columbian half dollar, struck in commemoration of the World's Columbian Exposition, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins

> shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury, and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins issued under this act, and when so recoined there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury the said five millions of souvenir half dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the same to the World's Columbian Exposition.

This was, thus, the first commemorative coin to be issued by the United States mint, as well as the first containing the purported image of a previously living person. The first Columbian Exposition commemorative coins were minted on November 19, 1892. A total of 950,00 coins were eventually minted with the issue date of 1892. Since the fair did not open until 1893, the remaining approximately 4,050,000 authorized coins were minted with an issue date of 1893.

The obverse of the Columbian Exposition Commemorative was designed by Charles E. Barber. The design consists of a bust purported to be of Columbus facing right, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in an arc above the bust, and COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR in the arc below. The letter B, the designer's initial is incused on the left truncation of the collar of the bust, above the "B" in COLUMBIAN. Swiatek states that the bust was based on a fantasy design by Olin Levi Warner, while Slabaugh indicates that it was based on a statue by Jeronimo Suñel in Madrid, Spain, which in turn was based on a portrait by Charles Legrand in the Naval Museum, Madrid, and Eglit credits a "so-called Lorenzo Lotto painting". It is, however, unlikely that any of the sources could have provided an actual likeness of Columbus, since no contemporary images of Columbus are known to have been produced.

The reverse was designed by George T. Morgan with a three masted caravel sailing to the left (or West) above the Eastern and Western hemispheres, with "14" to the left of the hemispheres, and "92" to the right. The words WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO almost completely encircling the design except for the date of issue of the coin which is at the bottom. A small "m", for Morgan, is in relief at the lower right edge of the center sail. The proximity of the hemispheres to the underside of the ship resulted in the design being called, at the time, the "ship on wheels."

Subsequently, the Board of Lady Managers would lobby the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives to authorize that $10,000 of the funds allocated to their committee be in the form a commemorative quarter. Part of the Act of March 3, 1893 stated:

> World's Columbian Commission: *** and ten thousand dollars of the appropriation for the Board of Lady Managers shall be paid in souvenir coins of the denomination of twenty-five cents, and for that purpose there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver quarter dollars of the legal weight and fineness, not to exceed forty thousand pieces, the devices and designs upon which shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and said silver coins shall be manufactured from uncurrent subsidiary silver coins now in the Treasury; and all provisions of law relative to the coinage, legal-tender quality, and redemption of the present subsidiary silver coins shall be applicable to the coins herein authorized to be issued.

On June 13, 1893, the Philadelphia Mint would begin production of these coins. Both the coin's obverse and reverse were produced by Charles Barber. The obverse contained

the bust of Queen Isabella of Spain, the legend "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in a circle around the bust, and the date to the right of the bust. The reverse contained a kneeling spinner, representing woman's industry, encircled by the legend "BOARD of LADY MANAGERS" above the figure and "COLUMBIAN QUAR DOL" below it. The selection of Queen Isabella for a commemorative celebrating Columbus and his discovery of America was due to her role in Columbus' undertaking. It was Isabella who authorized the outfitting of three caravals for Columbus' use, with the expected profit from the sale of spices from the Orient expected to more than reimburse the cost of this expedition. This was probably Columbus' only chance to test his theory, since a Portugese expedition, secretly sent by Prince John, had shown that Columbus' theoretical distance calculation to the Orient was wrong.

On May 1, 1883, the World Columbian Exposition opened with speeches from various dignitaries, including President Grover Cleveland who pressed the button starting the machinery in the Palace of Mechanical Arts thereby opening the Exposition. In all, four hundred buildings were built taking up 200 acres of the 685 acres available. Countries from all over the world provided exhibits of manners and novel attractions from their countries. The most popular attraction for the 27,537,041 attendees was the 265 foot high Ferris Wheel, which provided an amazing view for those passengers daring enough to look out the car door. The Ferris Wheel could carry 1440 passengers in its 36 cars.

Although attendance at the fair was good, neither commemorative coin proved to be a popular souvenir since both Columbian Exposition commemorative coins were sold for the then exorbitant, relative to the price of other souvenirs, price of $1.00. Due to a lack of sales, probably caused by a slowdown of the economy of the time, 2,501,700 of the half dollar coins dated 1893, and 15,786 of the quarter dollar commemoratives were eventually melted. Of the coins not melted, many half dollars were put into circulation at face value by the exposition managers to help pay for expenses. Thus, circulated Columbian Exposition Commemorative half dollars are plentiful, while mint state or uncirculated are rarer, and 1892 dated coins are rarer than 1893 dated coins. Few quarters were used in circulation, probably due to their higher relative cost of $0.35 to $1.00, resulting in a reasonable availability of the coins in VF-AU, as well as uncirculated.

Due to mint manufacturing policies, these coins have many intesting errors and varieties. A total of 23 different 1892 and 17 different 1893 Columbian Exposition Half Dollar varieties are catalogued by Frank Spadone. These varieties include doubled dates, recut dates and wording, die cracks, and different rudder designs for the 1892 dated coin, and recut dates and wording, a doubled date, die cracks, a clashed die, a plain edge, and a different metal for the 1893 dated coin. A new 1892 dated coin variety has recently been reported with a repunched date with the repunched "2" to the west of the underlying "2". There has been much less die variety information available on the quarter dollar since fewer circulated hoards have been available for study. Most Columbian Exposition quarter dollars exhibit toning due to their storage in envelopes and/or tissue paper.

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Central States Numismatic Society Announces Milwaukee Convention

The Central States Numismatic Society will hold its 59th Anniversary Convention Thursday through Sunday, April 23-26, 1998 at Milwaukee's Midwest Express Center, formerly known as MECCA.

Thursday, April 23, will be Professional Numismatists Guild Day, with a special bourse area with booths manned by members of the well known dealer trade association. The regular CSNS bourse will open on Friday, April 24.

According to Kevin Foley, General Chairman of the convention, "We are pleased that the Professional Numismatists Guild will once again be associated with our event. The special PNG bourse area is a long tradition at Central States Numismatic Society conventions and enhances the bourse for dealers and collectors alike."

Foley continued, "The Central States Convention is generally regarded as being one of the top three numismatic events of the year and the committee will spare no expense to maintain and improve that reputation. In addition to the 300+ booth bourse area, we'll have a Heritage auction, an outstanding educational exhibit area and a full range of club and society meetings."

"Our Bourse Chairman, Jerry Lebo, will be mailing the dealer application beginning in the first week of September and we expect the available booths to sell out quickly," Foley said.

Dealers interested in booth space at the CSNS Convention should contact Bourse Chairman Jerry Lebo at P.O. Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947, or by phone at (219) 753-2489.

Numismatic organizations interested in holding meetings at the convention should contact General Chairman Kevin Foley at P.O. Box 589, Milwaukee, WI 53201, or by phone at (414) 481-7287.

AMAZING HOARD OF ANCIENT ROMAN DENARI

Due to a fortunate purchase by the Jonathan K. Kern Co. ancient department we can now offer again our very popular Roman Empire denari portrait gallery. These ancient Roman silver denari (singular denarius) were struck during the height of the Roman Empire from 69 to 235 AD. The Roman Empire stretched from Scotland to Arabia, from Morocco to Poland, from Germany to Egypt, and the Mediterranean was known as the "Roman Lake." It was an empire like the world had never known and has not known since. Dozens of aspiring generals and tyrants like Justinian, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and Hitler tried and failed to recreate the Roman Empire. All roads lead to Rome. When in Rome do as the Romans do. About every third word in the English language had its start in Roman Latin. Liberty on U.S. coins is usually shown wearing or holding a Liberty cap which the Romans used to designate a free person. The Mercury head dime is named after the Roman messenger god. The fasces on the reverse is a symbol of Roman justice. The Roman Empire was the birth culture of the Christian religion. All one has to do is visit modern Rome now and look at the Colosseum built by Vespasian, the triumphal arch of Titus, Trajan's Column, and the Forum of Trajan. These are 2,000-year-old ruins which represent only a small fraction of the awe inspiring grandeur of this amazing civilization.

The average weight is about 3.5 grams of good silver. They were hand struck with the reverse die embedded in an "anvil" of log cross section and the obverse die was held and struck with a hand sledge hammer. These silver jewels were struck in massive quantities to fuel the economic needs of a vast thriving empire, and indeed as this hoard demonstrates, the oldest denari in the hoard passed from hand to hand for over 125 years before being buried. They were struck by hand engraved dies by skilled artists known as celators. The portraits of all the different Roman emperors and their family members are like a portrait gallery of miniature silver busts, or like a precious metal three dimensional photo album. The reverse dies were also carefully engraved, usually to depict all the gods, goddesses, heroes, and nymphs of Roman mythology. Other reverse commemorated military victories, religious or political events, or just plain propaganda.

The silver denarius was also the power base by which Roman emperors maintained the loyalty of their legions. These paid professional legionnaires, though proud to be part of the Roman army, were just as happy serving a rival claimant to the Imperial Purple if he happened to have a more generous war chest overflowing with denari. All through the reigns of Nerva and all the other Adoptive emperors the standard pay of the legionnaire was 300 denari a year.

Just by handling these treasures of the past one can almost hear the drums giving a cadence to the tromp of the Legion's advance and the trumpets signaling the charge against the enemy lines! But after the battles are over and the paymaster has distributed the denari to the surviving legions what happened then? For a denarius a

1. Nerva, 96-98 AD, Fine . . . . . $69.

2. Trajan, 98-117 AD, VF . . . . . $79.

Roman could buy 12 large loaves of bread, or 24 small loaves. A serving of table wine (probably watered, which was acceptable) cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. Vintage wine cost 1/4 a denarius a serving. In the Holy Land an amphora of olive oil from Galilee cost one denarius. A bunch of grapes or 10 figs cost an as, or 1/16 of a denarius. An ox sold for 100 denari, and a calf 20 denari, and a ram 8 denari, and 5 sparrows cost 1/8 denarius. It could cost a trader 10,000 denari to lease a ship (galley). A scribe, a highly educated man, earned 12 denari a week. He ate and drank for 4 denari a week, and his clothing also cost 4 denari a week (he must have dressed quite well because a commoner could buy sackcloth clothing which would last years for only 4 denari).

THE ADOPTIVE EMPERORS: COINAGE OF ROME'S ZENITH

The English historian Edward Gibbon termed the second century A.D. the "happiest age in history." Between 96 and 180 A.D., the Roman Empire was ruled by a series of capable emperors. After the assassination in A.D. 96 of Domitian, the last of the Flavian emperors, the Senate chose one of their own members, the elderly **Nerva**, to succeed to the throne. To secure the support of the army, the new emperor adopted the general **Trajan** as his son and heir in A.D. 97. This adoption set a precedent, for the next four emperors—**Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius,** and **Marcus Aurelius**, would come to the throne as the adoptive son of their predecessor. Under these "adoptive emperors," the Roman Empire would reach the zenith of its power and prosperity.

In A.D. 98, **Trajan** became emperor upon the death of **Nerva**. Under **Trajan**, the Roman Empire underwent its last significant territorial expansion. After two campaigns (A.D. 101-102 and 105-106), **Trajan** annexed the Kingdom of the Dacians (modern Romania). In the Forum of Rome, there still stands the awe inspiring column of **Trajan** depicting the military campaign against the Dacians in detail as over 2,500 figures spiral upward around the 125 foot height. In A.D. 105, the Kingdom of the Nabataeans was converted into the Roman province of Arabia Petraea. In A.D. 114, a dispute with Parthia led **Trajan** to annex Armenia and invade Mesopotamia. In A.D. 116, Mesopotamia was declared a Roman province. However, rebellions in the East, including those of the Jews, forced **Trajan** to retreat. He died in A.D. 117 before he could resume campaigning in the East. Before his death, **Trajan** named his adopted son **Hadrian** as his heir.

The reign of **Hadrian** was one of consolidation. The new emperor gave up **Trajan's** eastern conquests—Armenia regained its former status as a Roman vassal state. Other frontiers were strengthened. In Britain, the wall he built to defend against the Scottish tribes is still to be seen. **Hadrian** spent most of his reign outside of Italy, touring the provinces to see first-hand what were each territory's needs. **Hadrian** married a grand niece of **Trajan's** named **Sabina,** but they had no children, so in A.D. 136, **Hadrian**

3. Hadrian, 117-138 AD, VF . . . $79.

4. Sabina, died 137 AD, Fine . . $69.

adopted a certain L. Ceionius **Commodus**, who took the name **Aelius** Caesar, as his son and heir. However, the death of **Aelius** in A.D. 138 compelled **Hadrian** to designate a new heir, **Antoninus**. In turn, **Hadrian** compelled **Antoninus** to adopt **Lucius Verus**, the son of **Aelius**, and a nephew of **Antoninus**, Marcus Annius Verus, renamed **Marcus Aurelius**. **Hadrian** died later that same year.

The reign of **Antoninus Pius** (A.D. 138-161) was notable chiefly for its tranquility, although in Britain a new defensive line north of Hadrian's Wall was built to keep the Scottish tribes further at bay. His wife, **Faustina Senior**, died in 141 A.D., so the vast majority of her coinage was commemorative in nature. Also notable was the long apprenticeship of **Marcus Aurelius**, who was named Caesar in A.D. 139. He married a daughter of **Antoninus Pius** and **Faustina** in 145 A.D. She is known to history as **Faustina Junior**. By the time of the death of **Antoninus** in A.D. 161, **Marcus** was thoroughly prepared to assume the burdens of office. As it turned out, they would prove to be considerable.

Upon his accession, **Marcus Aurelius** elevated his adoptive brother, **Lucius Verus,** to the position of co-emperor. **Marcus**, however, was clearly the supreme authority. **Lucius** married the eldest daughter, **Lucilla**, of **Marcus** and **Faustina Junior** in 164 A.D. **Marcus** was to spend much of his reign on campaign. Invasions of German tribes from the north and of Parthians from the east bedeviled the empire. Plague, brought back from the east by the army in A.D. 166, swept the empire (a second wave of plague carried **Lucius Verus** away in A.D. 169). Despite these shocks, **Marcus** was able to restore order on the eastern frontier and was poised to annex territories on the northern frontier at the time of his death A.D. 180. **Marcus** was succeeded by his son **Commodus**, thus breaking the pattern of succession through adoption, and with the accession, Rome's greatest era came to an end.

Commodus proved to be a despot who became quite insane. **Commodus** thought he was the god Hercules, and he is depicted as Hercules on a number of his coins. He would enter the arena himself to fight gladiators and wild beasts. There were several plots against him, one of which involved his sister **Lucilla**, whom he put to death. **Commodus'** wife **Crispina** was banished early in his reign and later executed. **Commodus** was eventually assassinated Dec. 31, 192 A.D. and the Roman Empire entered an era of anarchy.

5. Aelius, Caesar, 136-138 AD,
Fine . . . . . $179.

6. Antoninus Pius, 138-161 AD,
VF . . . . . $59.

7. Faustina Senior, died 141 AD,
VF . . . . . .$59.

8. Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 AD,
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9. Faustina Junior, died 175 AD,
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VF .....$69.

13. Crispina, died 183 AD,
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A Break With the Past:

The Revolution of American Coinage Design in the First Quarter of the Twentieth Century

by Steven R. Roach, YN

"Because we are in the midst of it and, hence still being shaped by it, the twentieth century is perhaps more difficult to characterize than any time in history" (Croix, 888).

As the United States emerged into the twentieth century, the world was changing at a faster pace than ever before. Changes in society founded by technological and philosophical changes affect the way that we live today, probably more so than in any time in history. As the world revolved into the dawn of a new century, art began to take on a new meaning. "The motivations for departing from the figure were not religious as they had been in the past, but philosophical and aesthetic" (Cole 262). These changes would affect much more than what is thought of as conventional forms of art such as sculpture, painting and architecture. The changes affected nearly all portions of man's life, even down to the money that he uses.

The look of American coinage radically changed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. These works of art in miniature changed the status of the United States in the field of coin design. No longer was the United States copying the works of Great Britain and France, for these pieces break traditional boundaries in both artistic and technical terms.

Theodore Roosevelt can be called the father of modern coinage. "Neither before nor since the generation following 1907 were efforts to achieve a better coinage in the United States placed in the hands of a more distinguished group of sculptors and medalists" (Vermuele 107). This period was a time when American sculptors were beginning to achieve world wide recognition. Roosevelt wanted to allow American coinage to document the power and command of American art, and, in a broader sense, the power of the United States.

The first coins of this artistic revolution were the Eagle and the double-Eagle, issued in 1907. Roosevelt was convinced that Barber and Morgan was unable to produce works that would rival the works of classical Italy or Greece. To achieve works of this magnitude, he called on Augustus Saint-Gaudens, a brilliant American sculptor. It was in 1905 that Roosevelt selected Saint-Gaudens to execute his inauguration medal. Extremely pleased with the medal, Roosevelt asked for ideas to improve the appearance of America's coinage. Roosevelt wrote Saint-Gaudens on November 6, 1905: "My dear Saint-Gaudens: How is the gold coinage coming along? I want to make a suggestion. It seems to me worth while to try for a really good coinage; though I suppose there will be a revolt about it. I was looking at some gold coins of Alexander the Great today, and I was struck by their high relief. Would not it be well to have our coins in high relief, and also to have the rims raised? The

point of having the rim raised would be, of course, to protect the figure of the coin; and if we have the figures in high relief, like the figures on the old Greek coins, they will surely last longer. What do you think of this? With warm regards, etc." (Taxay 308).

Saint-Gaudens agreed completely with Roosevelt's vision. But function follows form in coinage, and the original designs were modified from high relief to a more manageable, lower relief. The Eagle is a masterpiece of simplicity. The obverse features a representation of Liberty with a stylized headdress. It shows influence from Longacre's Indian head cent but appears more modern. The eagle recalls the reverse of coins of the Ptolemaic age and is similar to the one used on Roosevelt's inaugural metal.

It is the double-Eagle that is most admired of the two. "The double-Eagle is perhaps the most majestic coin ever to bear our national imprint" (Vermuele 115). The piece features Liberty striding foward with her right foot upon a rock. Her left hand holds an olive branch while the right hand thrusts forward holding a torch. The Capitol of the United States is in the background and rays of the sun emanate from behind her. "The artist forced the folds of the clothing to reveal the physical energy of the forms beneath" (Gillilland 3305). This piece successfully integrates America's required elements and Greek influences to form a work of monumental stature. "Almost overt in their dependence on Hellenistic antiquity, the ten and twenty-dollar gold coins designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens still managed to emerge as perhaps the greatest statements of Americanism in the official minor arts" (Vermuele 119).

The movement of change continued to the smaller gold coins. Virtually unchanged since Gobrecht's designs of 1839 and 1840 were the half-Eagle and the quarter-Eagle. Roosevelt called upon a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, Bela Lyon Pratt, to design these. These designs featured the first representation of an American Indian as Liberty. The reverse image of the eagle is very much similar to Saint-Gaudens' design on the reverse of the Eagle. Unfortunately, "The attention and praise given to Augustus Saint-Gaudens for his beautiful coin designs have overshadowed the artistry and charm of contemporary work by Bela Lyon Pratt" (Bressett 210).

Pratt's design is innovative, not as much for content, as for technique. Up to 1908, American coins were modeled in relief protected by a rim. It was the Boston physician William Sturgis Bigelow that shaped the coin as much as anyone else. Bigelow, a friend to Roosevelt, recommended Pratt to design the pieces and suggested the use of incused relief. This coin has its design elements sunken into the surface, "a technique often found in the art of ancient Egypt but considered a radical departure for United States' coinage" (LaMarre 46). This innovation in our coinage in both content and technique confirmed America's mission to change its coinage.

The year 1909 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and the redesign of the cent, which was at the time the longest circulating design, seemed to be a fitting tribute. Roosevelt broke with tradition again by making this cent the first regular issue to bear an identifiable portrait. For this great task, Roosevelt chose Victor D. Brenner. Like Saint-Gaudens, Roosevelt became acquainted with Brenner through sitting

for a portrait that was to be used on a medal. This piece utilizes photographic naturalism, for Lincoln is dressed in everyday clothing rather than Neo-classical draperies.

On an artistic level, Brenner's cent represents the movements in sculpture at the time. Much like the sculptures of Aristide Maillol of France, Brenner's cent has substance and solidity. Largely unbroken surfaces of the smoothly modeled masses take the light evenly, due to the slightly convex surfaces. The lettering on both sides is modern and indicative of Art Nouveau. This use of portraiture would serve as an example for the later coinage of the United States.

The next piece to be changed was the five-cent piece. With the success of the gold and copper transformation, Eames MacVeigh wrote to his father, Frank MacVeigh, the Secretary of the Treasury, on May 4, 1911: "A little matter that seems to have been overlooked by all of you is the opportunity to beautify the design of the nickel or five-cent piece during your administration, and it seems to me that it would be a permanent souvenir of the most attractive sort. As you are aware, it is the only coin design of which you can change during your administration, as I believe there is a law to the effect that the designs must not be changed oftener than every 25 years" (Bowers 248). Frank MacVeigh writes in his annual report of 1912: "A new five-cent piece will shortly be issued with designs that will surely assist the art standards of our coinage...and will give this coin a place with the best modern work" (Bressett 190). Chosen to design it was the highly respected artist James Earle Fraser, like Pratt, a pupil of Saint-Gaudens. Fraser's work dealing with the Indian with works such as "The End of the Trail" shows his understanding of the Native American.

The obverse Indian on this coin is truly a Native American man. He has no extravagant headdress nor is he looking to the future. Instead, he is pensive in thought. The buffalo, the symbol of the Native American and the destruction of his culture adorns the reverse. The buffalo is naturalistic and not glorified as the eagles of previous coinage are. "The small coin is overwhelmed by the mighty plasticity of the Indian's rugged head and the majestic buffalo on his plot of prairie" (Vermuele 128). A radical departure from previous American coinage design, the main design elements entirely overwhelm the tiny lettering in Fraser's five-cent piece.

It was the popularity of the newly designed gold, copper and nickel pieces that contributed to the Mint's decision to then redesign the dime, quarter and half-dollar in 1916. "Barber's designs were no longer compatible with the brilliant themes that had been mandated by President Roosevelt in the first decade of the new century" (Bressett 195). The Treasury Department arranged a competition to produce new designs. The winners were Adolph Weinman, yet another pupil of Saint-Gaudens, for the dime and half-dollar, and Herman MacNeil for the quarter. Vermuele comments that these coins treat the obverse and reverse as "surface sculptural ensemble" more so than any United States coin before or since.

Both of Weinman's coins combine numerous symbolic elements. The dime was extremely well received when issued, receiving praise from both the public and

numismatists. The noted numismatist, Edgar H. Adams, stated: "The new dime, in my opinion, is one of the handsomest coins of the denomination that has been issued for regular circulation in this country" (Bowers 263). The obverse features Liberty wearing a winged cap while the reverse features Roman fasces Artistically successful, Vermuele classifies it as "the first individual and imaginative design for this small denomination in American numismatic art" (Vermuele 145). This piece was able to combine numerous patriotic symbols in a classical but still modern way. Weinman states that "the wings crowning her cap are intended to symbolize liberty of thought" (Numismatist 154). Considering its diminutive size, the reverse does not attempt to be too ambitious. He also states, "I have selected the motif of the fasces and the olive branch to symbolize the strength which lies in unity, while the battle-ax stands for preparedness to defend the Union. The branch of olive is symbolical of our love of peace" (Numismatist 154).

Along with the dime, Weinman executed the exquisite design for the half-dollar. Liberty is depicted as advancing to the dawn of a new day. Her right hand extends in greeting while her left carries a bundle of laurel and oak sprigs. Wrapped in an American flag, she wears a cap as a symbol of freedom. The reverse features an eagle standing on a ledge with both wings raised as if he is about to fly. He is thrusting his right leg toward a pine sapling. This coin, much like the coins of Saint-Gaudens, looks as if it is a sculpture of cast bronze. This obverse of Weinman's half-dollar is quite similar to the pieces of Louis Oscar Roty of the French Mint and his two-franc piece, first minted in 1898. The eagle on the reverse is quite similar to preparatory drawings by Saint-Gaudens for the double-Eagle.

MacNeil's quarter rounds out this magnificent trio designed in 1916. Depicted on the obverse is a full representation of Liberty advancing through the gateway of the country. Her right hand holds a laurel branch, representing peace, while the left arm carries a shield. "The design suggests that although she offers peace, she is also prepared to defend her rights and honor" (Bressett 200). The reverse shows an eagle in full flight similar in style to Saint-Gaudens' double-Eagle. The first issues of 1916 and 1917 featured a Liberty with uncovered breasts and windswept hair. Due to America's modesty, the later issues of 1917, feature a Liberty with covered breasts and tidied hair. This Liberty, with her mission of freedom, would fit in with the works of the Greeks or Romans.

The final coin to be redesigned was the dollar. Anthony De Francisci's design was chosen in a competition featuring the nation's leading medalists. It should be noted that De Francisci was a pupil of James E. Fraser and worked

for MacNeil and Weinman. Another design with ties to Saint-Gaudens' work, the obverse is based on his Eagle's Indian. Liberty's head is shown in profile as rays crown her flowing hair. The reverse, engraved by Morgan, disregards De Francisci's use of V for the letter U on the obverse, and the eagle is similar to Pratt's half and quarter-Eagle. The eagle grasps an olive branch in his talons as he sits on a rock with the word "Peace" on it. Rays, similar to Weinman's and Saint-Gaudens' emanate from the sun behind the eagle.

Like the double-Eagle, the dollar was first struck in a high relief, but that was abandoned in 1922 due to difficulties in striking. Vermuele states that De Francisci's dollar had, "a soft and worn look to the obverse even before the coin had circulated, paving the way for many similar experiences in the commemorative coinage between the two World Wars" (Vermuele 148). De Francisci's dollar had its critics with many stating that Liberty looked confused and young. The dollar's fresh look did attract its fair share of admirers though. A Philadelphia newspaper wrote: "The young woman who has been adorning silver currency for many years never looked better than in the 'cartwheel' which the Philadelphia Mint has just started to turn out" (Moss 133). This Liberty, a blend of the features of Saint-Gaudens' Eagle and De Francisci's wife, Teresa Cafarelli, was going to be struck again in 1964. The 300,000 pieces produced in that year were later destroyed and De Francisci died "expecting coinage of the peace dollars to resume and continue the memory of his beloved wife" (Bressett 209).

These coins unite to create the most beautiful ensemble of coins that any country in the history of man has produced at one time. The production of these coins influenced world wide coinage design, and each is an impressive work of art in its own right. Either in technique or design, each contributed a new concept to American numismatics and helped shape today's coins, not just in the United States, but throughout the world. These beautiful pieces succeed in Roosevelt's vision of improved coinage that rival the coinage of the coinage of the Greeks.

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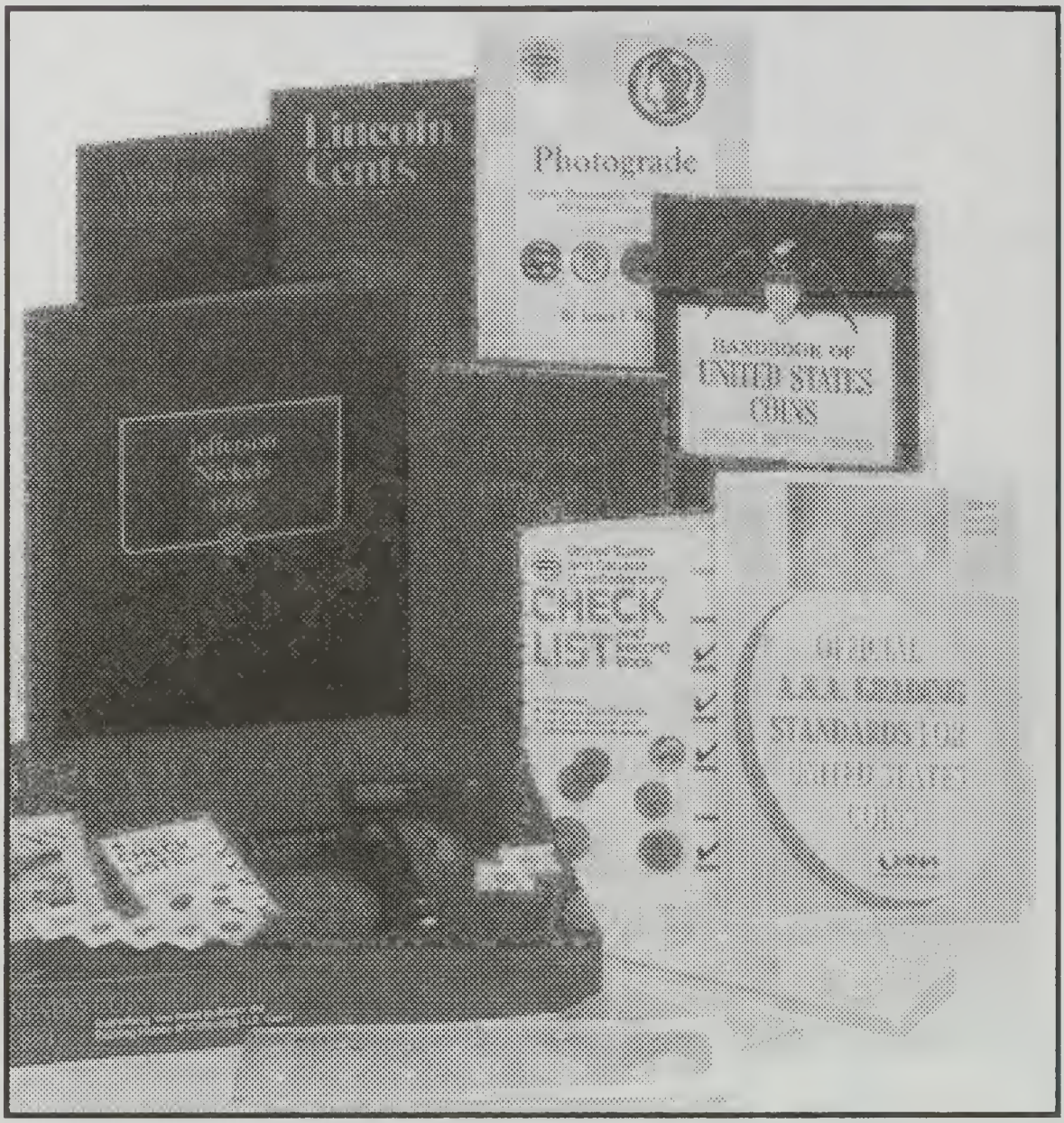

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Many CSNS members enjoyed a Day in the Country following the MidAmerica Coin Expo. An open house was held to celebrate the 45th Anniversary of Krause Publications.

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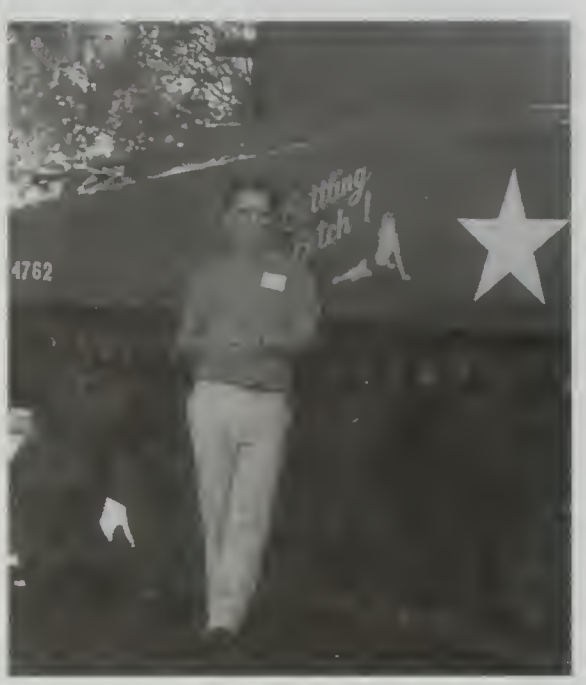
Bob & Marjorie Hendershott who first met at an open house in Iola.



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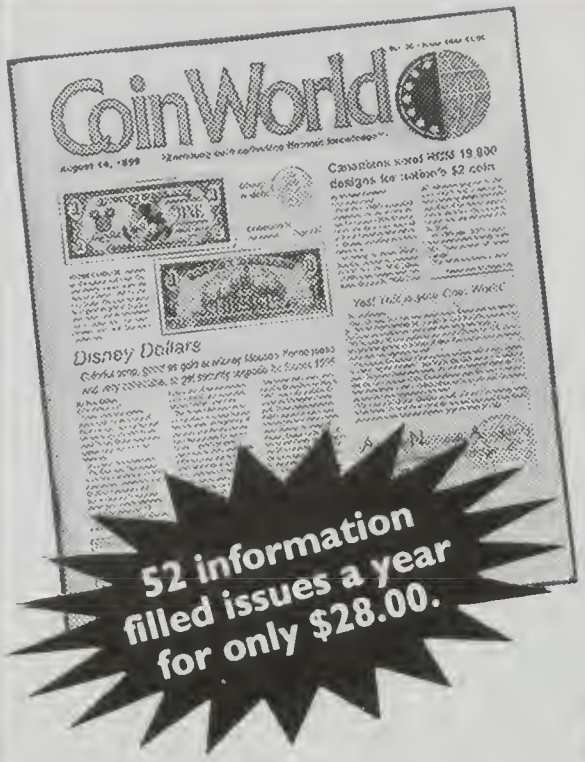

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The Central States Numismatic Society has had a page on the Web for nearly a year, compliments of the American Numismatic Association. Likewise, Numismatic News and Coin World have pages, as do the U.S. Mint and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Because of space limitations, we limit this current exercise to the aforementioned, but there are many other numismatic sites out there, including those maintained by clubs and dealers. Happy surfing.

Web site addresses:

American Numismatic Association: *http://www.money.org*
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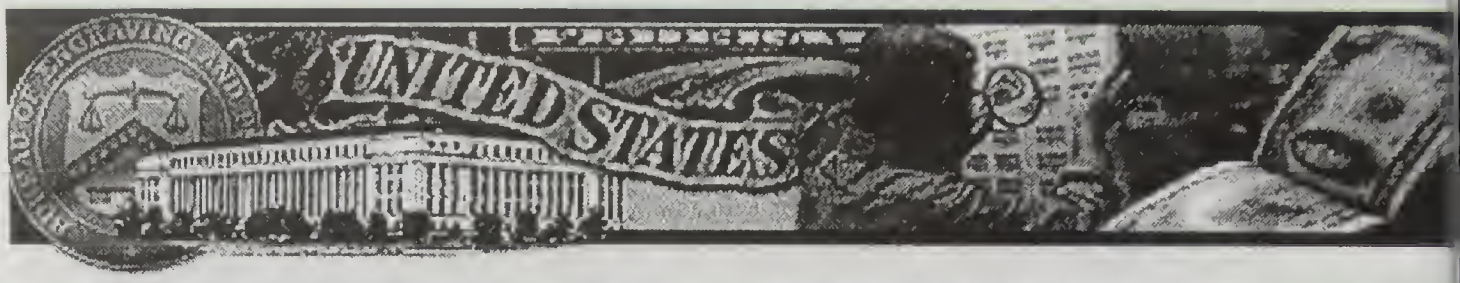

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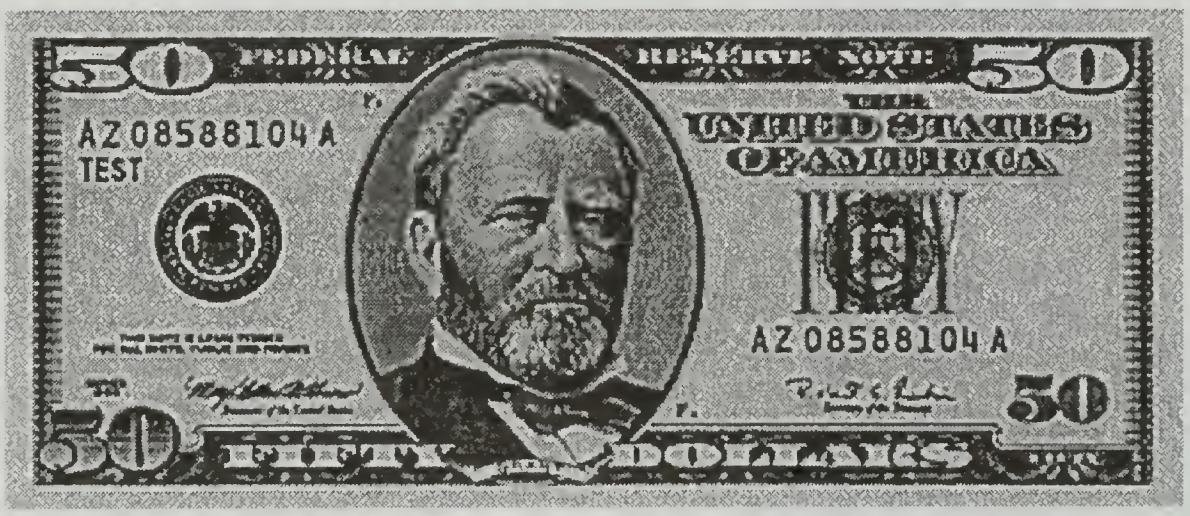

Krause offers Liberian Commemorative Coin to Celebrate *Standard Catalog's* Silver Anniversary

In celebration of the publication of the *1998 Standard Catalog of World Coins*, the 25th edition of the annual, Krause Publications is offering for sale a commemorative coin struck specially for this event by the Pobjoy Mint Ltd. in agreement with the government of Liberia. Liberia was chosen because of its historical ties with the United States; the country was founded in the early 1800s by the American Colonization Society in an attempt to return freed slaves to Africa. As a result, Liberia was heavily influenced by American culture.

Limited to 2,500 pieces, the $25 coin is 2.5 ounces of .999 fine silver and is two inches in diameter. The reverse depicts two children examining a group of coins – including one each from the United States, England, and Liberia, and an ancient coin featuring a representation of Pegasus – spilling from a globe of the world in the background. The Legend reads "25 Anniversary, 1972-1997, Standard Catalog of World Coins." The obverse depicts the government arms of Liberia, and the Legend "The Love of Liberty Brought Us Here, Republic of Liberia."

The uncirculated coin, which comes in a leather case with a certificate of authenticity, is valued at $92.50. The coin is available for purchase through a coupon offer in the *1998 Standard Catalog of World Coins* to those who own a copy of the book. The coupon offers a discounted price of $55, while supplies last, with a one-year subscription to Krause Publications' *World Coin News*.

World Coin News, a monthly publication recognized as the leading authority on world coins, reports on new issues, market trends, and other coin news from around the world and includes features by some of the top experts in the field.

There have been three previous $25 issues of Liberian coins. All struck in gold, the issues bear the dates 1965, 1970, and 1972.

The *1998 Standard Catalog of World Coins*, the number one source book for world coin collectors, provides complete coverage of 20th century coinage, featuring updated, current prices for virtually every coin produced from 1901 to the present in one easy-to-use volume. Included are current prices of circulating coins, commemoratives, bullion issues, mint and proof sets, patterns, trial strikes, essai coinage, coinlike medallic issues,

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In addition, authors are compensated at a rate of roughly five dollars per 100 words.

If you have a piece you'd like to submit for possible publication, contact the editors — Jim and Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221, phone 414/281-4687.

Club News

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Coin Club has commissioned an elongated cent to celebrate their 28th annual coin show, which was held March 16, 1997, and honor one of Waukesha's quite famous people, Les and his contribution to the music industry, the electric guitar. The electric guitar is the central design to the elongated coin.

The elongated cent is the seventh in a series; previous years, elongates render the club's logo as its central design. Anyone interested in purchasing sample of the 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, or 1997 elongated cents should send a stamped, self addressed envelope with 50 cents per coin to:

Waukesha Coin Club
1912 Laura Lane
Waukesha, WI 53186-2808

CSNS Awards

Rudy Bahr, ANA membership director; CSNS President John Wilson, accepting First Place Regional Numismatic Publication Award for *The Centinel*; and Bob Campbell, ANA National Coordinator.

CSNS has achieved a 50 year club membership in the ANA. ANA President Ken Bressett presented CSNS President John Wilson with a 50 year club membership plaque.

Show Calendar

Show Chairmen are invited to send announcements of upcoming coin shows in the Central States region. The Show Calendar is intended to assist collectors and dealers in planning their show attendance. It is also designed to aid show sponsors in avoiding date conflicts. Show dates will be listed up to 12 months in advance and show sponsors are encouraged to submit dates for future shows through December, 1998. Please include the city where the show will be held, official name of the show, show dates and location, as well as the name, address and phone number of the show or bourse chairman. Send to Jim or Karen Jach, P.O. Box 21766, Milwaukee, WI 53221.

1997 SHOW CALENDAR

CINCINNATI, OHIO — SEPTEMBER 19-21

Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition 14th Annual Show, Drawbridge Convention Center, I-75 & Buttermilk Pike, Ft. Mitchell, KY. Paul Padget, 716 W. Wyoming Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45215. 513/821-2143.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS — SEPTEMBER 21

Rockford Area Coin Club, 82nd Semi-Annual Coin Show, Holiday Inn-Hoffman House, 7550 E. State St., Rockford, IL. Ralph Winquist, 1004C Street, Rockford, IL 61107. 815/963-0396.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — SEPTEMBER 25-27

Milwaukee Numismatic Society 63rd Anniversary Show, The Grand Milwaukee Hotel, across from the airport at 4747 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, WI. Harry Siaggas, 539 N. 53rd St., Milwaukee, WI 53208. 414/476-2176.

TOLEDO, OHIO — OCTOBER 5

The Glass Center Coin Club 23rd Annual Coin Show, St. Clements Hall, 3030 Tremainsville Road, Toledo, OH. Bill Clark, P.O. Box 6764, Toledo, OH 43612. 419/537-6962.

SALINA, KANSAS — OCTOBER 11-12

Salina Coin Club Show, Kenwood Hall Kenwood Park, Salina, KS. Karl Adrian, P.O. Box 1111, Salina, KS 67402. 913/827-9766.

KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS — OCTOBER 12

Kankakee Coin Club Fall Festival of Coins, Civic Auditorium, Governor Smith Memorial Park, corner W. Charles St. & S. 8th Ave., Kankakee, IL. Michael Doran, c/o KCSSCC, P.O. Box 150, Bradley, IL 60915. 815/937-4409.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA — OCTOBER 19

Rochester Coin Club's Southern Minnesota Coin Show, Radisson Plaza Hotel, 150 S. Broadway, Rochester, MN. Jerry Swanson, P.O. Box 565, Rochester, MN 55903. 507/289-5099.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY — OCTOBER 24-26

Kentucky State Numismatic Association 37th Annual Coin Show sponsored by the Louisville Coin Club, Executive Inn, 978 Phillips Lane, Louisville, KY 40213. Harry Tileston, P.O. Box 43744, Louisville, KY 40253-0744. 502/244-2555.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS — OCTOBER 26

Elgin Coin Club 35th Annual Coin Show, Elgin VFW Post 1307, 1601 Weld Road, Elgin, IL. Harold Hunt, P.O. Box 561, South Elgin, IL 60177. 848/934-4724.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA — OCTOBER 30-NOVEMBER 1

Indiana State Numismatic Association 39th Annual Show, Indiana Convention Center, Indianapolis, IN. Ray Saylor, 1308 Ribble Ave., Muncie, IN 47302. 317/288-0371.

BLOOMINGTON, MINNESOTA — NOVEMBER 1-2

Annual MOON Coin Show, sponsored by the Minnesota Organization of Numismatists, Holiday Inn International Airport Hotel, 3 Appletree Square, Bloomington, MN. Richard Townsend, P.O. Box 726, Rochester, MN 55903. 507/288-0320.

1998 SHOW CALENDAR

MUNCIE, INDIANA — JANUARY 18

Muncie Coin Club 41st Annual Coin Show, Ball State University, Student Center-Cardinal Hall, 2200 University Ave., Ray Saylor, P.O. Box 1184, Muncie, IN 47302. 317/288-0371.

ROSEMONT, ILLINOIS — FEBRUARY 20-22

Chicago Paper Money Exposition 4th Annual Show, Ramada Hotel O'Hare, 6600 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/481-7287, fax 414/481-7297.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — MARCH 14-16

Chicago International Coin Fair 23rd Annual Show, Holiday Inn Mart Center and Merchandise Mart Expo Center, 350 N. Orleans St. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/481-7287, fax 414/481-7297.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — APRIL 16-18

South Shore Coin Club's 34th Annual Show, The Grand Milwaukee Hotel, 4747 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, WI. Annette Tramte, 2368 S. 59th St., West Allis, WI 53219. 414/541-7028.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — APRIL 24-26

Central States Numismatic Society's 59th Annual Convention, Wisconsin Center, 500 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Jerry Lebo, P.O. Box 841, Logansport, IN 46947. 219/753-2489.

ROSEMONT, ILLINOIS — MAY 15-17

Chicago Invitational 3rd Annual Paper Money Show, Hotel Sofitel, 5550 N. River Road. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/481-7287, fax 414/481-7297.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN — JUNE 26-27

MidAmerica 17th Annual Coin Expo. The Wisconsin Center, 500 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, WI. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/481-7287, fax 414/481-7297.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI — OCTOBER 22-25

National & World Paper Money 13th Annual Convention, Henry VIII Hotel, 4690 N. Lindberg Blvd., St. Louis, MO. Kevin Foley, P.O. Box 573, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 414/481-7287, fax 414/481-7297.

Central States Numismatic Society

59th anniversary convention

Wisconsin Center - Milwaukee

April 24-26, 1998

PNG Day Thursday, April 23

(By invitation only)

300-dealer bourse - Tours

Seminars - Junior Program

Auction by Heritage

Admission free

General Chairman
Kevin Foley
P.O. Box 589
Milwaukee, WI 53201
Phone: 414-481-7287
Fax: 414-481-7297

Bourse Chairman
Jerry Lebo
P.O. Box 841
Logansport, IN 46947
Phone: 219-753-2489
Fax: 219-753-4379
e-mail: csns@netusal.net

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